The Foot of the Empress-Flogging a Con

New York Tribuns. A number of American doctors who have for three years been practicing their profession in the hospital at Shanghai, China, returned recently to this country, bringing with them many curious mementos of their stay in the country, bringing with them many ian leaf is used by the print cloth tactor-curious mementos of their stay in the collectial empire and many strange and in a solution of sumach retain their dyes amusing stories of the customs of the

"Of course we take the New York papers," said Dr. Park. "We've got to do that to keep abreast of the times. There grows in great luxuriance until the leaves are many newspapers in China, but they stale, always. Their circulation is small, because the people, as a rule, don't In this emergency the mountaineer like to read. The news of the day is circuit hitches his horse to a long, narrow. culated at the tea-drinking shops in all the cities where the people congregate in the evening. A few who have read ing and tearing them apart. From the the daily papers do the talking, the torn roots fresh bushes spring up, and others gathering around to hear the news, the next season a crop of leaves thicker others gathering around to hear the news. and all commenting upon whatever is of and darker than ever amply rewards

"The empress' foot?" he continued, in answer to an inquiry. "Oh, yes, it's of a pretty good size; about a No. 2, I should judge. There have never been any clamps on her foot. But the ladies of the imperial court, their little, deformed eless feet are curiosities. Some o these elegant ladies came to the hospital one day and I had the pleasure of show-ing them through the institution. They

ened by a loud ringing of gongs. So un-usual was the sound that I got up, dressed only a policeman patroling his beat. only a policeman patroling his beat. The operations of the police are all open and above board. They would rather frighten a thief than arrest him. They patrol the streets at night armed with lanterns and gongs, beating the latter, and any offender within hearing of the unearthly noise has ample time for dis-

In America the Chinese have a repu tation for thievery; I don't know why. In my experience with them I have discovered that they follow the old rule of the horse-thief; never to steal a horse unless he is the fastest horse in the neighborhood. I mean that they never steal when there's the slightest possipility of being detected. When they do steal, however, they steal systematically and in gangs. These gangs are all res-possibal, and are obliged to report to the constituted head of the profession, called the king. He is in with the of-ficials of the different cities, and anyone familiar with the fact and possessed of ufficient means need never lose anything in China, for all he has to do to secure the return of stolen property is to make these officials a reasonable offer for it.

"The Chinese city, as a rule, has no fire department, and it is the duty of the constable to prevent fires breaking out, failure to do so being considered neg-ligence and subjecting him to a public flogging. While a destructive fire was ping of the poor constable who was so the scene. I have learned since that the constable is permitted to hire a substitute to take his floggings. He pays the man a small monthly salary to fill this place, but if the fellow happens not to be present in case of an emergency the constable himself is made to suffer. Of ated. This he refused to do, saying:

a small him to be the fellow happens not to be a few and the fe course, whenever he takes a thrashing he deducts so much from the pay of the

"In the matter of suicide there is a curious analogy in China to the old tinued his most successful and brilliant custom in England of burying the body military career. He ordered three gunof one who has taken his own life at a body of one who is so irreverent as to commit suicide within the precincts of that portion of Pekin in which the imthat portion of Pekin in which the imperial court is situated, is solemnly brought to some public place—a bridge, for instance—and flogged. Whether the effect produced by such a flogging is wholesome or not, I have had no me until a friend remonstrated, telling him that the brute was dead. 'I know he's dead,' he said, between his teeth, 'but

hear the case together. Sometimes they get at loggerheads and a case is not de-cided for several days because of their cided for several days because of their disagreement. I have known the white judge to remain away from court for a week at a time because the Chinaman having been bought up by one of the lit-igants, wished to decide in his favor, and the white man wouldn't agree to do so.
Alter a while one or the other—the
chinaman generally—yields, and court
proceeds to the satisfaction or dissatisfaction, as the case may be, of all con-

Sumach Gathering in Virginia Sumach gathering has grown into an industry of considerable magnitude in the Virginia mountains of late years. The bush is most abundant on the rocky and uncultivated mountain side, where no crop of grain could be grown. Providence, it would seem, has especially designed that the mountaineer should not be forgotten in the universal economy of nature, and that he should find sub sistence ready at his cabin door. The season for picking the leaf is now closing. It lasts about three months in the year, beginning in the latter part of June. The first frost renders the leaves unfit for use. The product is hauled sometimes as far as fifty miles, often over rough and stony roads in the ancient rough and stony roads, in the ancient wehicles of the mountaineers, to some mill or convenient shipping point. For the dry and cured leaf they receive \$1 a hundred weight. At this rate, although it is smaller, the pickers allege, than the mill men could with justice give, the gathering of this wild leaf is much more profitable than raising grain in the rich valleys, where drouths afflict the farmers. The wife and children of the mountaineer assist him in gathering the leaves, and a little girl of 10 becomes as grown man of 25. Each can earn \$3 a grown man of 25. Each can earn \$3 a day. Expert gatherers have been known day. Expert gatherers have been known to strip off leaves which, when cured, have weighed 500 pounds. One man living at the top of the Blue Ridge, near Manasses Cap, has picked this season twenty tons and realized \$406. It is impossible to extinute the amount of comtwenty tons and realized \$400. It is impossible to estimate the amount of comfort given these poor people by this source of revenue. Their fathers, in ignorance of the wealth at their doors, lived a precarious existence, chiefly by hunting and fishing, and partly by raising on the thin soil little patches of buckwheat.

Most of the sumach gathered in Virginia finds a market in the morocco factories of Wilmington, Del. It is used to retain the rich coloring of the leather imparted by the tanning properties of the black oak bark. The only rival of the Virginia sumach is that imported the virginia sumach is that imported the sum of the leather imparted by the tanning properties of the black oak bark. The only rival of the Virginia sumach is that imported

from Sicily. The American article is richer in taunic scid than the Sicilian, but the imported leaf commands the highest price for the reason that, as yet, learned the importance of keeping their leaves as free from sand and grit as do the careful Italians. The leather dealer says that the least speck of dirt or grit makes a flaw in the leather. The Ital-

The bush in the Virginia mountains 1 have been stripped off for several seasons, when the bush will die if let alone pointed shovel plow called a "buil-tongue" and plows about the roots, breakhis homely toil.

#### A W ONDERFUL LIFE.

Brilliaut Carcer of an American Named Ward.

The remarkable career of Ward, the

American soldier of fortune who pre-

ceded Gordon in command of the foreign one day and I had the pleasure of showing them through the institution. They
were accompanied by numerous attendants whose chief duty scemed to be to
support their mistresses, for, actually,
the latter were not able to stand alone,
much less to walk. Their feet, I think
did not exceed four inches in length.

"One night at Soo Chow I was awakand her lond ringing of congs. So un-Mass., and when he was a boy went to sea with his father, who was a shipmasand went out on the street, expecting to see the whole city on fire. But it was young Ward enlisted in the French army, and became a sub lieutenant. Unfortunately he became involved in a quarrel with his captain, and, resigning his commission, he challenged that officer to a duel. The challenge was ac cepted, and Ward killed the captain Years after, when fortune smiled on him, Ward sout a large sum of money to Paris to be invested for the support of the widow and child of his form tain. Ward's next venture was a com-mercial one to Vera Cruz. It proved unuccessful, and he was then sent by me to the west coast of Mexico to buy a lot of brass cannon which had been con-demned. He embarked on this enterprise in a vessel which took down to Central America a lot of Walker's filibusters. The adventurous character of Walker's enterprise appealed to Ward's fancy, but he saw in it so much to condemn and to much that was repugnant to him in the character of a large part of those who made up the filibustering party that he did not join the expedition.

"Having completed his work on the west coast of Mexico, Ward went to San isco and got a berth as an officer of a ship going to China. He received his discharge in China and entered there the service of the emperor. He rose rapidly in favor and rank, and organized the foreign legion to fight for the emperor against the Taeping rebels. He married a Chinese lady of high rank, in Soo Chow, in the course of my and was made a mandarin of their most exalted order. In order to marry a woman of the rank which he did he was wisit there, the populace, instead of making an attempt to quench the flames, devoted their entire attention to the whip-He declined to do this, and the matter unfortunate as to be caught looking on was finally settled by his marrying her by proxy. He became a citizen of China a subject of the emperor. Once he was seized by the English and French admirals and kept for some time a prison-

to the emperor and am a Chinese.

"He was finally released, and con military career. He ordered three gun boats built in America, which were to go when he was killed. He was the most powerful man in China, and had he lived I believe he had the genius and the dar-ing to have made himself absolute master of the Chinese empire. When our civil war broke out he wrote to me: of judging, but the foolishness of the custom reminds me of the story about the man who, having killed the dog that the man who, having a light the dog that the man who, having a light the linterest the light the light the light the light the light the lin fore some city which he was besieging. dead, he said, between his teeth, or if the some city which he bravest, most tempersome hell and punishment after death.

"In a police court in Shanghai a formula police court in Shanghai a f eign consul generally occupies the bench with the local magistrate and the two hear the case together. Sematimes that received a literal education he was one of the best informed men I ever saw, a constant student, a good linguist, and constant student, a good linguist, and a portain, and pay the recorder of deeds poration, and pay the recorder of deeds great reader of books of all kinds."

Snow in Switzerland. Travelers in central Europe last week were fortunate in one experience if not were fortunate in one experience if not in others, for they had the opportunity of seeing the most remarkable weather known since 1826. The previous week had closed warm and fine, but by the last day of the month (September) snow had set in over the whole of the Tyrol and of Switzerland, with the exception of the north bank of the lake of Geneva; the nesses were blocked, and bridges the passes were blocked, and bridges were swept away by the overflow of the rivers, the well known bridge at Thusia peing the first to go. At Lucerne, Zurich, and Geneva the snow lay two inches deep, and the thermometer fell to I degree above zero at night, and the streets of every town and the banks of the lakes were covered with thousands of dead swallows. On Friday last another change set in; the snow disappeared, and the weather is again bright and fine.

Murder has been reduced to a fine art in India. According to a recent writer, a man who desires to take the life of chicles of the mountaineers, to some another in that country procures a small cobra and places it within a bamboo just

New York Times

"Will you have a piece of pie, Mr. Good man?" asked Bobby's mother of the minister.

"Thanks; no;" he replied.
"Will you, Bobby?" she inquired.
"N-no, I guess not," said Bobby rather

TWO INTERESTING ANECDOTES.

New York Times Henry Clews had a pleasant experition. Mr. Clews was born in England though America has no more intensely loval man on any of its territory. He was here not a day beyond the required term before he went into court and secured naturalization. He told his name cured naturalization. He told his name and gave his address; yes, he had lived in the state a year; yes, his home had been in the country three months, and he went on with his assurance to the question asking gentleman, his home had been in this district for thirty days. He was just finishing up the entry when one more question came booming over the

"Where were you born, Mr. Clews?" "In England, sir."
"Been naturalized?"

"Oh, yee; years and years ago?"
"What year?" " Mr. Clews hesitated a min-

"H-u-m?" Mr. Clews nestated a mute, and looked a little puzzled. "Well, I'm not quite sure about the precise y ar," he replied.
"What judge naturalized you?" was

the next question.

Mr. Clews ecratched that baid spot on top of his head. He couldn't remember. That settled it. He was an impostor

The all-wise registration officers didn't entertain a doubt of it. "Well, it looks to us," and a very cold "Well, it looks to us," and a very cold see through it all expression dauced on their countenances; "well, it seems to us Mr. Clews, that you had better go get those naturalization papers before you come to ask anything of us." Mr. Clews thought the papers were at his home. He rushed to his library. Books and papers were overturned, drawer on drawer was searched, every nook and cranny was peered into. No naturalization papers anywhere. Then, of asudden, mem-ory came to his aid, and he recalled having put the much sought papers in his office safe. Away he dashed. There was the envelope smiling at his touch. Up town he went sailing, out he leaped at the door of the registers. Alas for poor citizenship! Mr. Henry Clews

was five minutes late.

The distinguished gentlemen whom he sought only shrugged their shoulders and explained that they could not be expected to know everything and wait for-

Mr. Clews isn't much given to sfump speeches, but he did say a thing or two on that occasion that lacked just about twenty times as much politeness as it did

energetic adjectives. "I am going to bring these papers to the polls on election day, and I'm going to vote too." And he did.

Henry Clews and Horace Greeley were intimate friends for many years before the journalist politician died. They were both members of the same up-town club, and frequently dined together. One evening, while the Grant-Greeley campaign was at its height. Mr. Graeley erun, and frequently diffed together. One evening, while the Grant-Greeley campaign was at its height, Mr. Greeley was met at the club with a company of friends, including some of the best known only one fire in Paris. A New York freefriends, including some of the Dest known only one in the city. Mr. Clews, at that time one of the most influential financial powers in the country, was a member of the company. In the middle of the dintre company. In the middle of the dintre company windows, mortices for beams, portnoises, fireplace, etc., have been treated in the same way. All the old portholes and one window, which in the course of the company windows, mortices for beams, portnoises, fireplace, etc., have been treated in the same way. All the old portholes and one window, which in the course of the course of the company. ner Mr. Greeley suddenly turned deliberately on his chair, and with emphasis

your mancial views and mine are in actord. Now, why won't you come out flatfooted for me? It will be a pleasant thing for my cause, and "—Mr. Gracian to be sapeur on account of his physical property of the physical thing for my cause, and"—Mr. Greeley spoke with emphasis—"I am bound to be elected."

"Perhaps so," Mr. Clews' tone might

"The truth is," answered Mr. Clews, more than the average pay of French "that Grant's administration is good soldiers, which runs from 3 cents a day up. The sapeur-pompler has to pay for him than take this honor you offer. Though, of course," and a twinkle came into the banker's eye, "of course I know you won't let such a thing as political rejudice sway you when you go to mak ng up your cabinet. And whatever way I vote you can depend on my taking your treasury secretaryship." Mr. Greeley didn't think this was funny. Neither did he distribute any more of his portfolios at that dinner table.

Literary Circles in Washington,

There is more literary clubs in this than in any other city in the United States. In the past year they have been organized at an average rate of two in each week. The only thing necessary to organize a literary club is to select a cera fee of \$1. The articles of incorporation do not indicate what particular literary matter the club intends to pursue. It is the same in all cases—a plain modest the same in all cases—a plain modest literary club. Some of the parents have been congratulating themselves on the wonderful improvement of the young men of the city, and are beginning to feel that Washington could get a fall now and then even with Boston in a literary weedling match. It has been literary wrestling match. It has transpired that these literary clubs have generally had their rooms in the rear of, or erally had their rooms in the rear of, or in a garret over some bar-room. This was to be commended; for it showed that the membership were willing, in their pursuit of the literary, to take any quarrers where they could more success-fully carry on their literary work. Some developments in the police court in the past weeks have horrified the believers in the literary. It was shown that the in the literary. It was shown that the only thing done in these clubs was to discuss the intricacies in the American pastime known as poker. The membership believed that by organizing a private club the police could not interfere in any way with the discussions and performances of the club. They had been told that private poker or any ether kind of private card-playing was not a violation of the law. But the police treated it as ginnly an evasion, and se-

bad possession of the territory. The frontal part of the forehead of each skull appears to have been flattened after the manner of some of the ancient Mexican and the second of the sec and the more recent Oregon "Flathead" Indians. One of the skulls, that of an apparently young person, presents this fiat feature more strikingly than the others. Another skull seems to have received a fracture before the decease of the person to whom it belonged and to have grown firmly together again. In that as to its origin and the uses to which view of these observations the inference drawn is that the skeletons are all that remain of bodies buried hundreds of years before white people settled here. New England had its Indian tribes, and history has told of their habits and antimounity but no history has shown that d quity, but no history has shown that e Flatheads ever dwelt on the shores of Long Island sound. The theory of Flathead occupancy of this soil before the American Indian took possession is by this discovery confirmed, and further by the fact that recently, near the same ground the same contractor brought to light, besides bones, several stone hatchets and a clay pipe or dish, the latter an article not made or used by American Indians, but which must have been brought here by tribes have been brought here by tribes from Mexico or the west. Dr. Benjamin Trumbell, in his history of Connecticut, relates that impliments of foreign and southwestern make, had been found only in Kent, Linchfield county, the

#### character. THE FRENCH FIREMAN.

The Sapeur-Pompier at Home in Paris. New York Sun Over in Paris, when you see a man with red trousers, remarkably baggy, with a little blue jacket tight enough for a corset and with a big red belt to which a ring is attached as though to tenable his mother to hang him on a limb, as some before you a pompier or sapeur-pompier.
Those are the words used by Frenchmen to express the meaning of our word "fireman," and it is to those gentlemen with the wealth of trousers that the cit-izens of that benighted city confide the work that is done by firemen over

The best place in the world to study shepherdesses, the bonnes, in spotless bonnets and fantastic ribbons. Nothing in the world presents a better picture of perfect happiness than a pompier sitting in the sun with an amiable bonne behappiness whose links are untold bon-nes, each with ribbons more fantastic than those of her predecessor, but then pants fitting the old mill for their uses, "Clews, you are a good friend of mine; it is an awfully economical dream of whether he wants to or not, and his only consolation is that he receives as "Perhaps so," Mr. Clews' tone might have been tinged a little with doubt.

"Yes, I'm sure of election," insisted large pay of 50 or 60 centimes a day.—

Mr. Greeley, "and, Clews, I want your support, for if you'll have the -place I centime to the cold, hard cent. it is found that the pompier gets 10 to 12 cents a day. This is not much, although it is more than the average pay of French ensation for the hard work which coffee, sugar, and tobacco out of this.— Being foud of all three he has the sweet conviction that his bonde, as she sits on the bench in the Tulleries and vows un-

> about a month. The Arizona editor, whose racy say-ing were first noticed by the *Tribune*, at-taining a wide celibrity, the Chicago Rambler with commendable enterprise publishes a facsimile of the editorial which it is seen that that paper is about the breeziest thing on the western con-tinent. Here is its announcement of

dying devotion, is not moved by any base and unworthy motive. There is a

bright streak in the bonne's life, too,

Any galoot who wants the Ripsnorter for a year can have it left at his bar room on payment of three red chips in advance Now's your time to chip in. Boys, she's a Advertisements will be stuck in at liberal

terms, and dust and mules taken in ex-change.

your subscriptions, wan't to hustle. We warn you that we know who you are, and we are going out collecting in a day or two with a new brace of Colts ready for all alow customers. We mean business. Puneral notices must be accompanied by the address of the corpse, not for publication but as a guarantee of prompt

We are personally responsible for all news published in these ews published in these columns. Office ours from 10 s. m. to 5 p. m. Jack Joslyn. (Alias Strapping Jack.)

hours, has cost the Australia and the proof of the morbid state of terror and proof of the morbid state of terror and large and dancing had begun it was the jilted had begun it w apprehension in which the Czar exists that, on arriving in Kremsier, he refused to occupy the splendidly furnished apartments which had been prepared for himself in a couple of and installed himself rooms at the other end of the palace which had been destined for some members of the suite. There

wport's Ancient Mystery Has Beet

A Newport (R. I.) correspondent to the A Newport (K. 1.) correspondent to the apparently young person, presents this flat feature more strikingly than the others. Another skull seems to have others. Another skull seems to have received a fracture before the decesse of the person to whom it belonged and to have generally together again. In that as to its origin and the more of the person to whom it belonged and to the serious persons to whom it belonged and to the serious persons to whom it belonged and to the serious persons to the seriou history has told of their habits and anti-quity, but no history has shown that Flatheads ever dwelt on the shores of ly from across distant seas. Not a few

with the rapid growth peculiar to its na-ture soon spread in every direction until nearly every inch of stone was covered

About twenty-four years since attention was called to the fact that this ivy only in Kent, Linchfield county, the point where possibly Indians first located, but if the above interpretation can be accepted there had been Indians of tribes unknown to the historian along the shores of the sound during long.

the shores of the sound during long periods before the Kentarrivals of which building resumed its original appearance. Of late years the building has he speaks. Rev. Samuel Orcutt, who is writing of Startford and Bridgeport, conbeen growing shaky, and finally public attention was called to its condition in siders the discovery of great importance, and he will be thus enabled to incorpo-

very forcible way.

The city authorities took hold of the rate facts of a novel and interesting matter after some delay, and it is satis-factory to learn from the committee's report that, although the work of presrva-tion has been somewhat expensive, it is complete, and that the old mill is now the destructive forces of the elen ture was in may be gathered from the fact that the architect's report states that the old mill was found to be in an unstable and dangerous condition. The upper walls were badly cracked, and for about two foot about two feet down from the top the old mortar had almost entirely disappeared from between the stones. This portion of the wall has now been laid in Portland cement mortar, the stones being removed individually and replaced in their original positions, and the joints have been marked out roughly, to pretwenty times as much politeness as it did vigor.

In e best place in the world to study the sapeur-pompier is around the big fountain in the garden of the Tulleries. That is also a desirable resort for the this," he remarked with a sprinkling of energetic adjectives.

The best place in the world to study the characteristics of rude the sapeur-pompier is around the big fountain in the garden of the Tulleries. That is also a desirable resort for the student who would learn the ways of the herds of French infants, and of their ing exercised to obtain the same class around the big fountain in the garden of the Tulleries. The best place in the world to study the characteristics of rude to several the several t erve all the characteristics of rude rubble-work. When any new stones were required they were selected from among the sea-worn ones on the beach.care be slate and granite as was used by the original builders centuries ago. The top of the wall has been care-

fully cemented over in a slightly rounded form, to stop all future infiltration of storm water. Where the walls were cracked bond-stone's have been inserted across the seams, and all the work made secure. The arches, piers, and upper walling have been examined, and all open joints filled in, the outer faces having been left round and open. All the windows, mortices for beams, portholes, fireplace, etc., have been treated in the was evidently the work of late occuand not a portion of the ancient structure. The fact that the mysterious old structure has been placed in such thorough order will be most gratifying news to the Journal readers intereste archæology, particularly as the mill is claimed to be the oldest structure in the United States, and now restored to its original appearance. The citizens are rejoicing over its complete restoration, for they regard the old stone mill as one of the things to be treasured more than fine gold or precious stones

#### A GEORGIA LOCHINVAR, Love and Philosophy in the South,

A few days ago there was to have occurred in an interior Georgia village the wedding of a 66 year old widower and a 17 year old maiden. Friends of both parties had gathered from various places in answer sent out, and the most extensive and elaborate preparations were made at the expense of the prospective groom, who possesses more of the world's goods than the average mortal. The banquet table was spread, the parson ready to tie the knot and anxious to take his fee and the groom himself looking. when her sapeur presents her with a ribbon reaching to her heels, for it proves that devotion to her has caused him to drink his coffee without sugar for his fee, and the groom himself, looking almost young in his very best raiment, smiled at the well dressed bridesmaids. The occasion needed only one other fea-

The occasion needed only one other feature to make it a perfect one of its kind and that was the bride.

Finally she came. Clad in the raiment which, it is related, the prospective groom had given her, and sparkling with jewels that his money had bought, the trend the room graciously bestowshe entered the room, graciously bestow ing her smiles right and left. The groon was singled out for an especial mark of favor, after which the lady asked to be excused for a moment and went out for the ostensible purpose of making her final preparations. There was a tempo-rary lull in the festivities as she passed out of the door unattended, and then the merriment—for was it not a festal occasion?—broke out again. It was but a brief time that she was absent and the same happy smile was on her face when she returned, but she returned not as she had gone. By her side walked an even happier looking personage than she—a young man, whom she introduced as her husband, and to whom she had been maried at a neighbor's house but a moment or two before.

The feast went on with no perceptible change, except that of grooms. There was no objection on the part of the high-sould successful lover to having his rival It seems that the imperial meeting at Kremsier, which lasted twenty-four hours, has cost the Austrain court reasury upward of £60,000. It is a beauty that when the banquet was over and danger to naving his rival pay for his marriage banquet, and the bride, doubtless out of pure consideration for the jilted man's feelings, kindly kept both his dress and bridal presents. Nay, such was the gentleness of her was the sillest and danger but here the banquet was over

punishing two or three persons for the gentre club. The officers then secured a list of the members of the club, and have obtained warrants for the arrest of them all. The case will come up for trial next week. The regular gambiers are supposed to be behind this raid. They found that this club idea injured their receipts, and they determined by the aid of the policeforce to break it up.

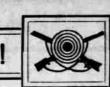
Aged Sketons in Connettent.

A Bridgeport (Conn.,) telegram of Nov. 5th says: A day or two ago men who are executing a city contract for extending Waldemere avenue, unearthed at a depth of six feet from the ground's surface eight skeletons, each in a siting posture and in a fair state of preservation. An examination of the bones since their donation to the Bridgeport historical and scientific-societies by those wereed in such matters makes it evident that the burials took place before the advent of white men here and long before the American Indians themselves

himself rooms at the other end of the suite. There must have induged in system, or else the whole company must have induged in a gross orgie, for 100 bottles of Rhine ("Cabinet" wines, 3,000 of champaigne, 2, 500 of claret, 300 of claret, 300 of tiquors, and 300 of the members and by 800 persons at two meals.

I refered last week to the Monte Christo-like extravagance of the king of Bavaria; but the caprices of the empress of the empress of the suite. There must have induged in a gross orgie, for 100 bottles of Rhine ("Cabinet" wines, 3,000 of champaigne, 2, 500 of claret, 300 of claret, 300 of figuors, and 300 of There was no minister within eighty mile, and to 1780, is the contract which they drew up and signed, agreeing, "in the presence of God, the angels and these witnesses to love, to cherish and nourish," and to 1780, is the contract which they drew up and signed, agreeing, and signed, agreeing, "in the presence of Hunting lodge has just been built for her majesty in the Lainger Wildpark, and to 1870, the suit of the whole company must have induged in a gross orgi

OPENING



----OF THE----

# Fall Campaign!

MARSHALL & UFFORD,

IN POSTOFFICE ROOM, IN OPERA BLOCK.

We have taken our location here to stay, and to give Bargains and Satisfaction to Customers.

#### DRY GOODS.

Staple and Fancy, in Endless Variety.

#### CLOTHING.

Suits that are cheap and suits that are elegant. Men's overalls, Ladies' and Gents' Underwerr, etc.

#### Boots & Shoes.

A splendid stock. No better in the West.

### Hats and Caps.

A splendid lot of them, and no mistake.

Gloves and Mittens.

Immense stock of all kinds for both sexes.

# Glassware and Queenswear.

A whole crate of lamps, besides whole sets, fancy dishes, etc. Whole loads of Queensware, direct from the Manufacturers.

## GROCERIES,

At wholesale and retail. California goods 25 cents a can.

#### CIGARS.

A big Variety, at 5 cents and 10 cents each.

### TOBACCOS.

Smoking and chewing—up toward two dozen varieties, and plenty of Pipes and Cigaretes, Confectionaries and Nuts in large assortment.

#### STATIONERY.

We are handling on a Large Scale, and intend to Compete with the trade farther East.

## Kerosene Oil

By the Barrel.

These are but an inkling of the nature of the General Stock of goods which we shall keep.

We want the people to know the bargains which we offer, or we would not pay for this advertisement.

When you come we will receive you cheerfully. It would be highlyimproper for us to extend to you this public invitation to call on us, and then fail to treat you kindly. Call, whether you want to make a purchase or not.

# Marshall & Ufford

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